when it is hung up on the ceiling of the room or veranda or on a tree branch. /Figure 92. Caption: Washing Utensils./ 352

/244/ If we add to what has already been mentioned a number of tambourines and various instruments, then we have accounted for practically everything which is to be found among the furnishings of a dwelling of a prosperous native. In the dwellings of the poor most of the objects mentioned are missing, and the whole set of furniture for them is reduced to a water pitcher, a water pipe of the simplest kind, some earthenware basins and reed mats and some bed covers full of holes, richly stained and shining with dirt. [534]

This relatively simple arrangement and equipment of the dwellings is primarily due to the fact that it is intended for the residence of the occupants only during the short winter. Otherwise it serves only as a storage place for the movable property of the owner, who lives for the greater part of the year above all in the courts or in the gardens and also sleeps in the open. The veranda is much more important for the Central Asian than the living quarters, for on the veranda, winter and summer, he carries on his household tasks, if he has any, talks with his neighbors and acquaintances, takes his meals and the like. Thus the veranda cannot be omitted even in the dwelling of the poorest person. This is a covered colonnade, raised somewhat above the level of the court, and attached to the living quarters (Figure 93). The roof of the veranda forms the continuation of the roof of the living quarters and is supported on the outer side by a series of wooden columns, made either of completely rough and unhewn beams or else carved more or less artistically. Among the richer people the floor of this colonnade is covered with blankets or carpets, and among the poorer people it is covered with reed mats (cf. also Figure 57, p. 165, and Figure 85, p. 233). 342 [512]

There are no real kitchens in the houses of the natives. The fireplace is simply established in the court in the summer, while in the winter it is in the middle of the living room. The only cooking utensil, in which practically all the native dishes are prepared, consists, as among the nomads, of a cast iron kettle. This varies in size, is imported from Russia, and resembles those used by our washwomen. This kettle is either placed over a trench dug in the ground, or on a semicircular elevation made of clay. For the roasting of small pieces of meat, called shashlik, they use a wooden skewer which is held with the hand alone over the fire on top of the ground. There are no further utensils in the kitchen of a Turkestan household. 252 415

[cf. cat. 116, pp. 71-75 -- Analysis]

354 For the baking of bread a special baking oven of burnt clay is
252 used. It has the form of a large overturned water /245/ cask, with no floor and an opening in the side. This oven, which is made all in one piece and sold ready-made at the bazaar is either /Figure 93. B764/
Caption: Court with veranda in the fortress at Samarkand. In the background is the stone, on which the accession to the throne of the emirs of Bukhara in earlier times took place./ buried underground or walled into the court wall and surrounded with a thick layer of clay so that both openings /246/, the one on top and that on the side, remain open. When bread is baked in such an oven a strong fire is laid inside it; after this has gone out, the coals and ashes are removed and then the thin flakes of bread are pasted to the heated inner walls of the oven from above. In many places, especially in the colder mountainous regions like Badakhshan, these baking ovens are buried in the middle of the living rooms, in the floor, and thus they also serve for the heating of the living quarters (Figure 94). B765
/Figure 94. Caption: Baking Oven of Turkestan./

343 The privies in the dwellings of the natives are arranged very suitably and in keeping with the local conditions. In a distant part of the court a separate large room is built. In the middle of this space there is a pit about 8 meters deep with a diameter of about 3 meters, which is covered over with heavy, well cut, wooden planks. In these planks a small bamboo-shaped slit is cut out. Naturally there are no seat boards since the natives are not accustomed to sitting on chairs. A hole is left in the roof just over the slit mentioned above, in which a short pipe of burnt clay is placed. The open door opening and this roof opening provide adequate ventilation and there is no sign of a bad smell. When the sunken pit is finally almost full after many years it is then filled up with earth and the privy is moved to another place. Care is taken almost always to have a canal flowing by in which the residents may make their ablutions in the manner prescribed by the Koran.

Since in Turkestan every house owner is at the same time an owner of horses, the stables have a very important role in the dwellings of the natives. The stalls are always built next to the court wall, and are usually on the opposite sides of the court square from the dwelling quarters, sometimes even occupying three sides of the court. The stalls are little more than sheds and the supporting girders are fixed in the court wall on one side and are supported on the other by